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WASHINGTON.

SOUTHERN STATES AND THE ELECTORAL COL-LEGE—THE TAX BILL—EVARTS AND SMYTHE —MR. SHERMAN'S FUNDING BILL—ALIASKA— TAXING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—MR.

Washington, Wednesday, July 1, 1868. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Conkling presented a memorial from numerous wholesale liquor dealers of New-York, protesting against the passage of certain sections in the Tax bill relating to their particular interest. Mr. Trumbull made a speech on the bill to regulate the votes in the Electoral College of the States lately in Rebellion, strongly advocating hour expired pending the discussion, and the refused to postpone the regular business, namely, the Appropriation bill for sundry civil expenses. The remainder of the ent on various amendments to this latter comes up again to-morrow, then tice that he should present that bill as an independon of private claims and pensions.

day and to-night on the Tax bill, and such has been their progress that they expect to be able to report it The principal feature discussed was sentatives of that trade from the West the Committee urging the adoption of preserving the jobbing trade. Several other topics are under discussion, and the bond system is still un-

The Judiciary Committee met to-day and briefly considered the nomination of Mr. Evarts. It was decided to take no action until after the presentation of the Managers' report. Collector Smythe's friends are working assiduously for a favorable report in his se, and they say that they have secured the promise of a sufficient number of votes to secure his con firmation. The better opinion, however, is that the

The Finance Committee will, it is understood, re port in favor of the confirmation of Gen. Mulford as Collector of the Third Richmond District.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus this morning, and were engaged upward of an hour and a half in the discussion of Senator Sherman's proposition to add the Funding bill as a rider to the Civil Appropriation bill. The subject gave rise to a deal of debate, and it was finally determined to vote it down in case Mr. Sherman persisted in offering it. Mr. Sherman withdrew it in open session,

There was a long debate in the House to-day and on the appropriation for the purchase of Before going into Committee of the Whole showed that a nation was strong in protaining leave of absence for the Fourth there is danger that the House may be left without a quorum

At the Ways and Means Committee meeting, this morning, it was agreed to report a bill levying a tax ance with the instructions of the House. There was no injunction of secresy relative to the Tariff' bill, as the members were unanimous in agreeing to report

The Reconstruction Committee instructed Mr. Stevens to report his bill for creating three new States in Texas. Mr. Stevens is very anxious that this measure should be passed during this session, and he will call it up as soon as possible.

Secretary McCulloch is made the subject of another

attack in The Intelligencer of this morning. The Intest charge against him is that he has pledged himself to support Gen. Grant for the Presidency on the condition that he shall be retained in the Treasury. Under Gen. Grant's administration, it is needless to say that no such agreement has ever been thought of. The story is published in the interest of a member of a corrupt ring whose swindling operations the Secretary will not countenance.

The Intelligencer this morning publishes the following as a special dispatch from New-York:

lowing as a special dispatch from New-York:

It will be recollected that Gen. Schenck stated in the House, last week, that there were 25,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits in bond in the country, which the new Tax bill taxed at 50 cents per gallon; and that spirits to be manufactured hereafter would pay, in different ways, to cents per gallon, to bonded goods, thus leaving a difference of 30 cents per gallon, to bonded goods, thus leaving a difference of 30 cents per gallon between that in bond and that hereafter to be made. Rumor says the cause of this advantage given to present holders is thus explained. John Dunley of Ohio, an intimate friend of Schenck, and John Tracy, a whisky dealer in this city, were employed by the Ways and Means Committee to assist in drafting the new bill. These two, with S. N. Pike, a relative of Schenck, and Gordon Fellows and McMillan, are said to have purchased because in the new bill was made public. In fact, to have bought all for sale in this city, Philadelphia, and with other confederates, in Cincinnati. If the Senate does not make the tax on what these parties have purchased equal to that which is hereafter to be made, they will realize immense profits.

It may be added that Snow, one of the proprietors

It may be added that Snow, one of the proprietors of The Intelligencer, met one of the gentlemen mentioned above, yesterday, and showed him the dispatch. rem rking that he (Snow) reached the office the night before in time to prevent its publication. The gentle wan said, there being no truth in it, he did not care wh ther it was printed or not. The members of the

Committee brand it as a falsehood. Gov. Swan will, it is said, appoint William Pinckney White Senator in place of Reverdy Johnson.

Mr. Welsh, the second Senator from Florida, will arnve here next week.

Secretary Schofield has published a general order projecting that members and recorders of Boards of Engineers, convened for the various purposes for which such boards are called together, shall be allowed the same per diem that is allowed to members of courts-martial.

Sxty clerks of both sexes were dismissed from the Treasury Department to-day, Congress having cut off the appropriations.

MR. MOORHEAD'S REVENUE BILL

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- In the House, to-day, Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania reported the following : Bettenacted, dc., That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles heretofore mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the articles herein immerated provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following specified duties and rates of duty, that is to say, on all copper imported in the form of ore large cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regules of copper, and on all block or for more copper, four cents on each pound of fine copper roomaned therein; on all regules of copper, it only for manufactures, and in other forms not manufactured plates, by and in other forms not manufactured plates, by here, and in other forms not manufactured plates, between enumerated, five cents per pound; on copper in plates, heets, rode, pipes, and copper bottoms, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a rempensal tracterial of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem; on mickel, nickel, natice or spenss, 30 cents per pound; on manufactures of fleckel, 50 cents per centum ad valorem; on albata se white metal, Argentine, German silver, and the like. Be it enacted, de., That from and after the passage

mixed metals, and the manufactures thereof, 50 per centum ad valorem: on lead, zinc, spelter, or tentenaque, in blocks or pigs, and on exide of zinc, 2j cents per pound; on lead and zinc, in sheets, 3j cents per pound. In addition to the rates now charged and collected on all descriptions and qualities of steel, there shall be charged and collected ij cents per pound, and on steel scraps, 1 cent per pound; on carriage, car, locomotive, and other springs made of steel, 5 cents per pound; on iron or steel wire rope made of wire, over No. 16, whre gauge, in size, 6 cents per pound; made of wire less in size than No. 16, and not more than No. 25, 7 cents per pound; made of wire less in size than No. 16, and not more than No. 25, 7 cents per pound; made of wire less in size than No. 16, and not more than No. 25, 7 cents per pound; made of wire less in size than No. 26, and provided that ilron wire covered with silk, cotton, or other material, shall pay 5 cents per pound in addition to the foregoing rates, and provided that all iron wire covered with silk, cotton, or other material, shall pay 5 cents per pound in addition to the rates of duty herein imposed on iron wire not covered; on iron wire cloth, 2 cents per square foot, and in addition thereof 35 per centum ad valorem; when painted, 4 cents per square foot, and in addition thereof 35 per centum ad valorem; on all description of iron, rolled, hammered, or made into shapes, whether in forms of T, L, H, known as angle iron, or for barrel or bailing hoops, partly or wholly manufactured, or any form or shape of iron not provided for in the present tariff, excepting round, square, and flat iron, and all descriptions of plate, sheet, pollshed, and galvanized iron, a specific duty of 2½ cents per pound, in lieu of the duties now imposed; and on all descriptions of iron thinner than number five wire gauge, and on all rounds and squares less than 1-15 of an inch round or square, and on all descriptions, 3½ cents per pound in lieu of the duties now imposed, on all machin less than one dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, per dozen bottles, ©, or \$\subseteq\$ per two dozen bottles, containing not more than one pint each; on brandles, imported in cases of not less than one dozen bottles, containing not more than one quart each, per dozen, \$10; and on all bottles a separate duty of 3 cents each shall be paid, whether containing wines, brandles, or other spiritous liquors; brandles may be imported in casks of any capacity containing not less than 15 gallons. On vivegar, containing not more than four per centum of acid, 2 cents per gallon, and \$\frac{2}{2}\$ cents for each gallon for each additional one per centum of acid. On all brown or bleached linens, linen yard goods, and jute yard goods of every description, and by whatsoever named and designated, 40 per centum ad valorem. On cotton manufactured, 2 cents per pound. On cotton and linen webbings, tape galloons, bindings, gimps, trimmings, and braids, not exceeding one inch in width, 60 cents per pound; exceeding one inch in width, 50 cents per pound; exceeding one inch in width, 50 cents per pound; exceeding one inch in width, 50 cents per pound. On hair cloth of the description known as hair seating, 45 cents per square yard; on hair cloth known as crincline cloth, or by any other name, 40 per centum ad valorem. On all books pripted and manufactured prior to the year 1890, 5 cents per pound, provided that no more than five copies of any book shall be imported in any one invoice. On all Bibles and Testaments, the value of which is less than 50 cents each, 10 cents per pound. On magazines, periodicals, illustrated newspapers, and newspapers, except as lawfully transmitted by mail, ten cents per pound, On fabrics of india rubber and other materials combined, three inches wide or over, 6 cents per lineal yard, and in addition thereto, 45 per centum ad valorem; less than ests, felt carpets, and carpeting, printed, colored, or otherwise, 25 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, 35 per centum ad valorem. That the provisions of section 2 of the joint resolution approved March 26, 1857, respecting the importation of agricultural machinery free of duty, be, and the same are hereby extended, and shall continue in force and effect for the further period of one year from the 30th of June, 1858. Section 3, that from and after the passage of this act, the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, and embraced in this section, shall be exempt from duty, that is to say, better and nuts used in deving, or in composing dyes, not otherwise hereinafter provided for, but no such articles shall be classed as such, that have undergone any manifacture; bark, Peruvian, Lima, Calesays, and all cinchena barks, blenching powders or chloride of lime; books in foreign or dead languages, and scientific treaties of which no editions are published in the United States; Pryolite eggs; fashion plates, engraved on steel or on wood, colored or plain; threwood, guano, goat skins, raw gutta percha; crude hemlock bark; hides, cuttlings, strips, tails, and such like articles used as glue stock; India rubber, crue India rubber, mik of crude India rubber, and and stickiac, logs and unmanufactured lumber, manures, masts and spars undressed; intrate of soda, or cubic nitra, but and stocking, the potash crude; native muriate of potassa, pearl ash crude, saltpeter crude; timber, round and not advanced by manufacturing; timber for ship building, wood ashes, ley of wood ashes.

XLth CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

XLth CONGRESS.-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, July 1, 1868. Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented a protest of the wholesale liquor dealers of New-York against parts of the pending tax bill.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a protest by Alexander H. Bullock, Governor, and other distinguished

exander H. Bullock, Governor, and other distinguished citizens of Massachusetts, & cainst the sanction by Congress of the recent action of the California Legislature in giving certain rights in the Yosemite Valley to private individuals.

Mr. THA YER (Rep., Neb.) presented several remonstrances of citizens of Kansas and of several Osage chiefs against the Osage freaty.

Mr. GONNESS (Rep., Cal.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the President to direct heads of Departments to promulgate the bill limiting the hours of labor in Government workshops.

EXCLUSION FROM THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) called up the joint resolution to exclude from the Electoral College votes of certain States lately in Rebellion. The joint resolution, as reported from the Committee on the Judiciary; is as follows:

tain States lately in Rebellion. The Joint Personation, as reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, is as follows:

Essolved. dc.** That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabana, Misaiselppi, Louisiana, Arkagasa, and Texas respectively, shall not be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President of President of the United States. No electoral vote shall be received or counted from any of such States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in their behalf, shall have since the state of March. 1867; adopted a constitution of Ricctors which as the state of March. 1867; adopted a constitution of Ricctors shall have been held under the authority of such closestimion and government, and such State shall have also been entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in their behalf.

Mr. TRUMBULL (III.) thought it important that Congress should take action on the subject of the votes of the late Rebel States. If a count in the electoral colleges should be made excluding those States, the party against whom the count would operate would be very apt to claim that unfairness had been exercised, and from that cause, if any could make it possible, another rebellion might result. Mr. Trumbull continued, basing his opposition principally on the fact that the resolution would include Arkansas and Florida in its operation, these States having the same rights as Illinois or Vermont. He contended, also, that the clause which requires that the election of electors shall be held under the authority of the State Constitution of his remarks he offered an amendment to strike out from the resolution the words Arkansas and Florida.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, a night session was ordered

specifive States. At the conclusion of his remarks he offered an amendment to strike out from the resolution the words Arkansas and Florida.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, a night session was ordered for the consideration of private bills, and THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

was taken up. The question was on Mr. Sherman's amendment from the Committee, to place the Funding bill as a rider upon the Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) rose and withdrew the amendment, at the request, he said, of a number of Senators, with the understanding that it is to be taken up as a separate bill. He gave notice to that effect.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) offered an amendment, and submitted a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury saking its adoption, to meet expenses incurred in the Prosecution and collection of claims due the United States—\$15,000 to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Agreed to.

Mr. THAYER moved to amend by appropriating \$4,800 for surveying the boundary between Nebraska and Colorado; which was amended, on motion of Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) by requiring the money to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Thus amended, it was adopted.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) moved to increase the appropriation for surveying public lands in Oregon, from \$25,000 to \$40,000. Agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) offered an amendment to

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

pay Mrs. Sarah F. Ames \$500 additional compensation for her marble bust of President Lincoln. Agreed to. Mr. POMEROY moved to increase the appropriation for surveying public lands in Nevada, from \$20,000 to \$50,000. Agreed to.

\$50,000. Agreed to.

The resolution to appropriate \$20,000 for the survey of public lands in Florida was adopted.

It was voted that no repairs or improvements of the Capitol extension shall be made unless under the direction of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Buildings.

Capitol extension shall be made unless under the direction of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Buildings.

Mr. CRAGIN (Rep., N. H.) said that the expenses of the impeachment of the President would not be over \$16,000. He moved to appropriate money to pay the expense so far as the Senate was concerned. Agreed to.

Mr. CORBETT (Rep., Oregon) moved to appropriate \$60,000 to construct a Custom-House and Post-Office and United States Court House at Portland, Oregon. Adopted.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) effered an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for the collection of statistics on mines and mining. Adopted.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) offered an amendment appropriating \$5,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to institute measures for the planting and cultivation of trees on the plains. Adopted.

Mr. WILLEY (Rep., W. Va.) offered an amendment appropriating \$1,800, to be paid out of the Patent Office fund, for the expenses of receiving, revising, and taking care of copyright books, charts, and other copyright matter. Adopted.

Mr. WILLEY'S amendment authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to rent such rooms as he may deem necessary for transacting the business of his office, and to pay for the same out of the funds, was adopted.

Mr. HARLAN'S amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of school sites and for school purposes in the County of Washington, was adopted.

An amendment authorizing the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the County of Washington to levy and collect a tax for school purposes not exceeding 50 cents on \$100 on assessable property, was adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY'S amendment repealing all laws regulating the price of labor in the Government Printing Office, and authorizing the Supermendent to contract with the persons employed in that office at prices satisfactory and favorable to the Government, was adopted

adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of executing the treaty of Washington, made August 2, 1842, to pay the State of Maine \$1 25 per acre for 19,122 acres of land, and the State of Massachusetts \$1 25 per acre for 26,150 acres; provided those States agree with the United States that the settlers ascertained to be entitled to it by commissions heretofore instituted, shall have been quieted by a release of the title of the said States.

have been quicted by a release of the title of the said states.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that the 4th article of the said treaty provides that persons who had come in from New-Brunswick and settled on lands belonging to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, with or without grants from the Government of New-Brunswick, should have their titles made good. As Massachusetts and Maine had the feesimple of all the territory, they claim that the United States, which took it from them under the treaty and gave it to private parties, should pay them for it. Over 1,000 persons had lands there without good titles, Massachusetts and Maine refusing to give titles without receiving indomnity for them. In 1843, the year after the treaty was ratified, these States appointed Commissioners to survey the land, and determine the extent of the obligations of the Government to private parties. The Commissioners came to Washington, and the United States Government paid their claims for this service, thereby recognizing its obligations. All the claims of those States for indemnity have been turned over to the European and North American Railroad Company, to build a railroad from St. John, N. B., to Bangor, Me., to connect the Province with that State.

Shortly before 50'clock, pending a motion for an Executive Session, Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill relative to the finding of indictments in the courts of the United States within the Rebel States; referred.

In the evening, Mr. MORRILL (Me.) called up the bill for the relief of the Assistant-Librarian of the House, and it was passed.

Mr. FERLINGHUYSEN called up the bill for the relief

and it was passed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the bill for the relief
of the widow and children of Col. James A. Mulligan, and
it was passed.

The bill for the relief of Martha M. Jones, administra-The bill for the relief of Markata A. Jones, was passed.

The bill to facilitate the settlement of certain cases in the Southern District of Florida was passed.

Pending action on the bill for the relief of A. J. Atocha, the Senate, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ind.) presented a nemorial of 1,556 clerks of the Departments in Washing-Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ind.) presented a memorial of 1,556 clerks of the Departments in Washington, asking for extra compensation.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting, without unnecessary delay, a funding bill providing for the sensolidation of all the bonded indebtedness of the United States into 5 per cent ten-year bonds, and 4 per cent thirty-year bonds, and 4 per cent thirty-year bonds, and 4 per cent those three forms of security.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., N. Y.) objected.

Mr. 8COFIELD (Rep., Penn.), reported that Charles M. Hamilton is entitled to a seat as representative from the Seat of Florida. Mr. Hamilton was sworn.

The bill regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases for the protection of officers and agents of the Government, and for the better defense of the treasury against unlawful claims, was passed.

nlawful claims, was passed.

The Senate bill confirming the title to a tract of land in

igton, Ia., was passed. House bill to confirm the title to the Paebla of The House bill to confirm the title to the Fuebla of Santa Anna, New Mexico, was passed.

The House bill to confirm certain private land claims in New Mexico was passed.

A resolution directing the Commissioner-General of the Land Office to examine and ascertain the facts asserted in a bill for the relief of Charles May of Milwaukoe, Wis., was adopted.

was adopted.

The Sonate bill for the relief of owners of land within the United States Survey No. 3,217 in the State of Missouri, was passed.

The House bill for the relief of the grantees of Ann D.

The House bill for the relief of the granices of Anta Domerling of Dubuque, Iowa, was passed.

The House bill to amend the act to confirm certain private land claims in New-Mexico, was passed.

The House bill to confirm certain private land claims in dissouri was postponed until next session.

The bill in reference to the settlement of certain land daims in California went over until the next morning control. THE APPROPRIATION FOR ALIASKA.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill) gave notice that he would move to morrow to postpone the bill making an appro-priation for the Russian Treaty, and to take up the De-Mr. BANKS proposed that the vote be taken on the

Mr. HANKS proposed that the vote be taken on the Aliaska bil on Thursday of next week, and that meantime the debate may be considered as not closed.

The proposition was agreed to.

The SPEAKER remarked that so many indefinite leaves of absence had been granted to members that unless some gentlemen returned the House might want a working quorum.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. ARNELL'S resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a report relative to freedmen's affairs in Tennessee and Kentucky was adopted.

Aliaska Again.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Garfield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating \$7,20,000 in coin for the acquisition of Russian America.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Wis.) addressed the Committee in opposition. On the 3oth of March, 1867, hot a man in the whole length and breadth of the United States had ever conceived that Aliaska was a valuable territory; and yet the gentleman from Massachusetts (Banks) now declared that the safety and the very existence of the United States Government depended upon its having possession of that territory. That gentleman set off, yesterday, with the declaration that the Committee on Foreign Affairs felt it to be its duty to report this bill. He (Washburn) asserted, however, that no majority of the Committee were in favor of the report, four members of the Committee were in favor of the report, four members of the Committee were in favor of the report, four members of the Committee were in favor of the report, four members of the Committee were in favor of the report, four members of the Committee were in favor of the report, four members of the Committee were in favor of the report, four members of the Committee were in favor of the report, four members of the Committee were in favor of the report, four members of the Committee were in favor of the report. it, and one member had given no opinion

subject.
Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) remarked that he had not said that a majority of the whole Committee was in favor of the report, although he believed that to be the fact.
Mr. WASHBURN read from the stipulations of the

fact.

Mr. WASHBURN read from the stipulations of the treaty of 1859 between Russia and Great Britain, giving the right of navigating freely all the rivers and streams opening into the Pacific ocean, and showed that under a preexisting treaty between Russia and the United States the same rights were conferred upon citizens of the United States, and he begged the Reporter of the Associated Press to tell the country that when this treaty was negotiated citizens of the United States had the right of navigating freely all the inland seas, gulfs, and creeks along the coast, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives. By the same treaty with Great Britain the port of Sitka had been made a free port. Moreover, when the treaty was first under negotiation the price fixed was only \$7.600,000, but Mr. Seward had insisted that the United States should have the Territory free from all incumbrances. Mr. Stockel had replied very promptly that he had complete authority to grant it free, and then Mr. Seward toluntered to give \$200,000 more. The incumbrances had not been removed, and could not be removed. They were, first, the right to navigate the rivers of Allaska forever. How did the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs propose to get around that?

Mr. BANKS remarked that the right which Great

Mr. BANKS remarked that the right which Great Mr. BANKS remarked that the right which offer British had acquired was to navigate the rivers rising in British Columbia and passing through Russian America. It covered the Stickeen River only. That was a right which this country had claimed from the foundation of the Government—that where a river takes its rise in the United States its citizens have the right to follow it to its

BLAINE (Rep., Me.) - Do we concede that in refer ence to the Mississippi 1
Mr. BANKS—We claim it.
Mr. BLAINE—But we do not concede it to Great Britain.

Mr. WASHBURN—While we have claimed something of
the kind, other nations have never conceded it. Do we

Mr. WASHBURN—While we have claimed something of the kind, other nations have never conceded it. Do we have the free navigation of the St. Lawrence †
Mr. BANKS—It is not in our territory.
Mr. WASHBURN—Great Britain has to-day the same rights on the coast of Aliaska as the United States, except the right of governing 50,000 or 60,000 miserable savages. Aliading to a report by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, he spoke of it as the report of Joe Wilson, recently made "Doctor of Philosophy:" and declared that it has not a word of truth.
Mr. PETERS (Rep., Mc.), speaking of the right of navigating the rivers of Aliaska, mentioned the case of the St. Johns River, which forms the boundary line between Maine and New-Brunswick for about a hundred miles. Although its largest tributary took its rise in Maine, Great Britain never acknowledged the right of Americons to navigate the St. Johns River until the treaty of 1842, when the United States bought a qualified use of it by the State of Maine giving up a very large area of territory to which she had supposed she had a claim. The

ceded territory was worth \$15,000,000, but the Government of the United States gave Maine only \$150,000 for it.

Mr. WASHBURN could fancy the jolly time which the Russian Cabinet had when reading Mr. Soward's letter upon the manner of disposing of land in Aliaska. The Russian Cabinet had when reading Mr. Seward's letter upon the maner of disposing of land in Allaska. The report of the Russian Under-Secretary was that the native population was too insignificant to have any collision about land; that the land was utterly barren, and unfit even for agricultural and grazing purposes, and therefore there was no reason for seeking to extend the limits of property in land; that the permanent fogs and dampness of Aliaska, and the want of solar heat and light would make it impossible even to provide hay for the cartle. And this, said Mr. Washburn, is the paradise which has been depicted in such cloquent terms by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—terms that might lead one to suppose that the Garden of Eden, instead of being on the banks of the Euphrates, was really in Allaska.

committee on Foreign and the factor of Eden, instead of being on the banks of the Euphrates, was really in Aliaska.

Mr. WASHBURN spoke of the machinery which was brought to bear to influence the Senate and House in favor of the treaty. He instanced Gen. Halleck's telegram from San Francisco, informing Mr. Seward that the inhabitants of the Pacific States demanded the ratification of the treaty. He undertook to say that there was not a word of truth in Gen. Halleck's dispatch, and that Gen. Halleck did not, at the time he wrote it, know anything about the sentiment of the people of California, Mr. Washburn asserted that the fur trade of Aliaska has been exhausted, and that there is no fishing bank within the limits of Russian America. He thought he had clearly demonstrated the utter worthlessness of that country.

ment which showed that it was even in contemplation to purchase Greenland and Iceland. (Laughter.)

Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.) moved to amend the bill by adding a proviso, that no purchase in behalf of the United States of foreign territory shall be hereafter made until after provision has been made by law for its payment; and declaring that the treaty making power does not include any power to complete the purchase of foreign territory before the necessary appropriations have been made therefor by act of Congress.

Mr. BANKS made the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN everywheat the point.

Mr. MUNGEN (Bem., Ohlo) was authorized to make a proposition on the part of a company of gentlemen, to pay, within 20 days, into the Treasury of the United States, 810,000,000 of gold, they taking the fee-simple of the territory of Aliaska, and leaving the emment domain in the Government of the United States. This would leave a clean net profit of \$2,800,000 in gold in the Treasury.

Mr. FEIGE '(Rep., Iowa) opposed the bill. The Gov-

Mr. PRICE '(Rep., Iowa) opposed the bill. The Government had no money with which to make this purchase. It was not necessary for him to inform the House and the country that the nation was in debt to such an extent as to cause considerable anxiety. He would let Russia take back her territory, her timber, her mines, her fisheries. If they remained there until he voted to pa for them they would remain until the last echo of the trump of Time had faded away among the hills of Etersity. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHELLABARGER (Pep., Ohlo) opposed the bill. In favor of it were the land-acquiring tendencies, and the destinies of the people of the United States and Russia. This was the first example in history of the Government where it had sought to nequire territory that was not contiguous to its own borders, and in entering upon this policy he was afraid that the country would be entering upon the policy of those nations in the far past, that had gone down under the system of foreign acquisitions. Strong Governments, he argued, were those that were compact in territory; compact in the homes neconsumes of their institutions, cannact in their

anywhere was to be found in that region. A salisprious breeze coming from the Pacille Ocean, together wish the 10,000 bolling springs, so modify the air as to make that region one of the most comfortable places to live in. All that American fishermen would have to do would be to turn out the live stock that they had on hand on these islands, and in two or three years they would not need to transport an ounce of food from the Atlantic Ocean, but would find it already to their hands when they wished to use it. He submitted whether it was statesmanlike or becoming the representatives of a great people to refuse to make this acquisition at the small expense of \$7,200,000. To show the incredible wealth of these waters, he would relate a fish story which he had heard first ten years ago, and which he langhed at at the time, but which, he was assured within the last year was an actual fact. Two steamers from the main land had gone into Behring Straits, which is 32 miles wide, and had found the herring packed, one upon the other, from the bottom of the ocean to the top, so firmly that not one of them could move. One of the captains attempted to run them down, and ran his vessel upon them and broke its back. (Laughter.) Members might laugh. He had heard the story ten years ago, and last year he saw one of the captains, who vouched for the fact, which he himself did not believe before. It was said that Allaska was a barren country. It was not half so barren as members tried to make out; not half so barren as members tried to make out; not half so barren as their brains were in arguing against the bill. Laughter.] When a farmer had a large tract of land which was barren, it was an incumbrantee, because he had to pay taxes on it; but when a Government owned it, and had to pay no taxes, it was no membrance. There was nothing which so exalted the glory of a nation as its vastness. What gave such a glory to Rome but that she could say that her territory was bounded by the Clima Thule and by Persia! But it was anything for whi

rote for this bill.

THE BOSTON AND EAST BOSTON BRIDGE.

The Committee rose, and Mr. COOK (Rep., 1ll.) reported a resolution, which was adopted, to provide for the appointment of a Commission to report to the next Concress on the subject of the bridge from Boston to East

In the evening Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep., Penn.) reported back the Tariff bill, and it was then ordered to be printed. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Garfield in the Chair, and resumed debate upon

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenu.) advocated the bill, contending that the treaty-making power was restricted to the President and Senate, and that the House had no revisory power over treaties. Touching upon the fact of Washington having been overruled by the House of Representatives in respect to Jay's treaty, he said that Washington was overruled on a question of constitutional law by the mere force of numbers; so was the Savior of the world overruled, so was Socrates overruled, so were Luther and Gailleo overruled, and so were the great mathers of thought in all times overruled, by mere numbers. Washington was overruled less emphatically than they. Mr. MyERS (Rep., Penn.) supported the bill.

At 10:15 the House adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Schute, this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations: David M. Fleming, Assesser internal Revenue, 4th District. Ohio; William Savidge, Postmaster at Potte town, Penn; Chambers C. Davis Melter and Reiner in the Branch Mint at Deaver, Colorado: Edward C. Darlington, Collector of Cintoms, York town, Va.; John T. Robinson of Tennessee Congular St. Thomas, West Ladies; Harrison Theolous, Postmaster at Old Point Comfort; Thomas William Ward, Collector of Customs for the District of Corpus Christ, Teras, Benjamia C. Nizou, Postmaster at Jeffersonville, Ind.; Hiram Calkins of Wiscousin, to be Receiver of Public Moners for the district of Calkins of Wiscousin, to be Receiver of Public Moners for the district of Louisiana, to be Receiver of Public Moners for the district of Independent of Section of Public Moners for the Cityleans; Wm. M. Morshy, Collector of Independent of the Supreme Court of Idabot Territory; Constant K. Halt, Collector of Customs for the District of Tevas.

The Nenate rejected the following mominations; James R. Hubbelt of Olio, Minister to Ernador; George Hubbard, Collector of Customs at stomington. Conh.; Andrew J. Mondley of California, to be Surveyor General of that State; Harvey Beckwith, Superintendent of the Branch film at Sau Francisco. WASHINGTON, July 1 .- The Senate, this afternoon

THE REMAINS OF REAR-ADMIRAL BELL.

NEWBURGH, July 1 .- The remains of Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell arrived to-day on the steamer Mary Powell. The funeral ceremonies are to take place in S Paul's Church at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. STEAMBOAT BURNED NEAR ARROW ROCK, MO.

St. Louis, July 1.—The steamer Sam Gaty, ence for Oumha, when opposite Arrow Rock, Mo., struck hence for Omaha, when opposite Arrow Rock, Mo., struck a snag and careened so that the lamps upset, and she took fire, burroing to the water's edge. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was owned by Capt. Ben. John son and Fred Osicr. EUROPE.

GEN. NAPIER IN PARIS. PARIS, July 1 .- Major-Gen. Sir Robert Napier, the hero of the Abyssinian war, arrived in this city yesterday, and is the guest of Lord Lyons, the British Minister. He is received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. He is to be created a Peer on his return to England.

THE UNITED STATES VERSUS ARMAND-SPEECH OF M. BERRYER.

The case of the United States versus the Armands, the builders of the Confederate iron-clads, came before the Court to-day. M. Berryer, as counsel for the United States, opened the case. He charged the Messrs. Armand with having violated their own pledges, and with acting in bad faith toward all parties. By their conduct they had exposed France at a critical moment to the risk of war with the United States. He recited the facts of the case, and showed that the allegations that efforts had been made to sell the vessels built for the Confederate Covernment to other Powers were false. He demanded that all the contractors, builders, and others concerned in this business should be compelled to refund the money stolen from private pockets. The Advocate General will reply to M. Berryer on the 8th inst.

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET. In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the debate on the Budget was continued. M. Thiers made a speech, in which he deplored the military preparations which were still going on, and feared the outbreak of war, and consequent national bankruptcy.

PROTEST AGAINST THE NATURALIZATION TREATY. BERLIN, July 1 .- Some Americans in Wurzburg, Bavaria, have protested against the 4th article of the Naturalization treaty with the United States just ratified by Bavaria. They say that the construction given to the article by Minister Bancroft is not sustained by the text of the treaty.

THE NEW LINE BETWEEN BREMEN AND BALTIMORE.

BREMEN, July 1.-The North German Lloyds Steamship Company are about to build two additional steamers for their Bremen and Baltimore line, with the intention of making the trips between those ports fortnightly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A BANQUET TO CYRUS W. FIELD. LONDON, July 1 .- A grand banquet was given at

Willis's rooms, to-night, to Cyrus W. Field, as an the interests of Atlantic telegraphy through circum stances of protracted difficulty and doubt. The Duke of Argyll was Chairman. Over 300 gentlemen were present, among whom were Earl Russell, Sir John Packington, Sir Stafford Northcote, and many other distinguished guests. The Duke of Argyll proposed Mr. Field's health, to which Mr. Field replied as

and complete the one that was lost, the skilful scannarship exhibited in the sure guidance of all the movements of the vessels, the unsurpassed enterprise of the capitalists, without whose profuse expenditure the Allantic Cable would still have remained a chimera. The ability with which the affairs of the several companies were conducted by the directors and officers, the generous and of the English and American Governments in connection with the successive expeditions, and that of the Government of the Governm

and to extend the blessings of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

The following dispatches were sent and received over the Atlantic Cable in the course of the evening:

DUKE OF ARGYLL TO PERESIDENT JOHNSON.

WILLISS HOURS, LONDON, Wednesday, July L. 1862.

"I am now sourousled by upward of 300 gentleaners, and many lanes, who hat a assembled to do bonur to Mr. Cyrus W. Field for his schowledged exertimes in promoting telegraphic communication between the Old and New Worlds. It blats fair are the kindly influences of the Atlantic Cable that its success should have brought together so frieadly a gathering; and in asking you to join our toss of 'Long life, health, and happiness' to rour most worthy gentlewsn, let me add a Highland wish:

That Regissad and America may always be found, in prace and war, shoulder to shoulder.

That England and America may always be found, in peace and war, shoulder to shoulder."

SECRETARY SEWARD TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

"To His Grace the Duke of ArgyR, London: Your salutation to the President from the banquetting bath at Willis shas been received. The dinner hour here has not arrived jet; it is only 5 o'clock. The was is yet two hours ligh. When the dinner hour arrives the President will except your pledge of honor to our distinguished countryman, Gyras W. Field, and will cordially, respond to your Highland aspiration for perpetual unnon between the two astions.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,"

DUKE OF ARGYLL TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CUBA. WILLIA ROSSIS, JONSON, Wednesday, July 1, 1858.—His Eccollength Governor-General of Cuba, Harmans: As President of a basqued stended by upward of 200 gentlemen to do honor to Mr. Cyras W. Field of Kew York for his eminent services in assisting the promotion of the Atlantic Telegraph, I invite you to join in the consulment effered to him

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—MECHANICS' INSTI-TUTE INVESTED BY MILITARY.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 1.—This morning, before the hour for the assembling of the Legislature, a section of artillery and a squadron of cavalry, prepared for ser-Infantry, commanded by Capt. Veile, occupied the sidewalk fronting Mechanics' Institute, and a large body of was allowed to approach who could not give a good account of his business. The indications were that trouble was expected. Col. Gentry and Gen. Neil of Gen. Bu

The Senate was called to order at 121. But few Demo-

crats were in the hall. The roll of only the members who been read, the committee to which Gen. Buchanan's order the test oath should be fully sustained. A due respect however, to the wishes of the General commanding the recommend a discontinuance of the test oath, and herebe stricken out, after discussion, was tabled. The report General be called-of all the members wishing to b sworn in under the Constitution. In calling the tions having been offered, Mr. Lynch called attention to House was permanently organized by the election of Charles W. Lowell (white), Speaker. The House adopted the joint resolution ratifying the fourteenth amendment, by 57 year to 3 nays. A resolution offered by Mr. Pope W. Noble, one of the three Democrats who qualified, that called, and that members qualify whether their seats are outested or not, was tabled. It was resolved by the House that those not disquabiled by the fourteenth amendment, or Article No. 99 of the Constitution, or whose scats are not contested, be allowed to take their

the military to-day was made by two Democratic Sena-

WHY THE MILITARY WAS CALLED OUT-OUR OWN ADVICES.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 1 .- Cabalistic notices of the Ku-Klux Klan, which were published in The Times vesterday, brought bands of armed men to Mechanics Institute this morning, intending the dispersion of the Legislature. Gen. Buchanan promptly surrounded the Capitol with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the Legislature proceeded quietly. The police dispersed the Klan, and arrested a number of heavily-armed men. Intense excitement pre-

REMOVAL OF GEN M'DOWELL - GEN. GILLEM

REMOVAL OF GEN M'DOWELL—GEN. GILLEM APPOINTED.

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, & WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 33.—By direction of the President of the United States, the following orders are made.

First. Brevet Major-Gen. Irwin McDowell is relieved from the command of the Fourth Military District, and will report in person, without delay, at the War Department.

ment.

Second. Brevet Major-Gen. Alvan C. Gillem is assigned to the command of the Fourth Military District, and will assume command without delay.

By command of Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Fourth Military District comprises the States of Mississippi and Arkansas.

FLORIDA-TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY.

TALLAHASSEE, July 1 .- Gov. Reed received the surrender of the State Government to-day from Gov. Walker, in compliance with an order from Gen. Meade According to General Orders No. 92, from Atlanta, dated yesterday, military rule ceases in this State, and comnanders of sub-districts are ordered to abstain from interference with the civil law upon any pretext whatever As no appointments have been made for the State and county officers, the old officials will hold over until the new appointments have been made by Gov. Reed. The Legislature meets on the 7th inst.

TEXAS.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—Trustworthy information received at these headquarters shows that in many Counties in Texas organized bands of lawless men are committing murders, and otherwise violating the laws, and disturbing the peace of the country. It la, therefore, ordered that all civil officers use increased diligence to arrest parties so offending. For this purpose commander in this State. Information with regard to offenders is requested from all citizens. Such information may be sent direct to these headquarters, or to the most convenient military post. When civil officers fail to discharge their duty, evidence to that effect is requested—to the end that proper steps may be taken in the premises. Where prisoners cannot be safely kept by the civil authorities, they may be taken to the most convenient military post, the commander whereof will receive the same, and hold them subject to orders from those headquarters. Full report said list of witnesses will be promptly for warded in each case, in accordance with General Orders No. 4. from these headquarters, of November 2, 1887. By command of Brevet Major Gen. J. J. Reynolds, C. E. Moises, 1st Lieut. 26th Inf., A. B. C. and A. A. A. G. CONVENTION OF THE OHIO G. A. B.

CONVENTION OF THE OHIO G. A. R. Toledo, Ohio, July 1.—The semi-annual convention of the Ohio Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic assembled here this morning. The delegates were mostly from the central and southern sections of the State. After organizing, the Convention adjourned until to morrow, and the members went on a pleasure excursion to Put-in Bay.

VIRGINIA'S JULY INTEREST TO BE PAID. RICHMOND, July 1.—Gen. Stoneman is determined to pay the July interest on the State debt, and is confident he can do it speedily. What money the railroads cannot furnish he will borrow.